

CLAIMS

1. A method for cloning a gene regulating aureobasidin sensitivity which is obtained from a mold and encodes a protein regulating aureobasidin sensitivity or its functional derivative,
5 which comprises using a gene or fragment thereof contained in a DNA fragment represented by a restriction enzyme map of Fig. 1 to Fig. 3 as a probe.

2. A nucleic acid probe which comprises a sequence consisting of at least 15 bases and is hybridizable with a gene regulating aureobasidin sensitivity which is obtained from a mold and
10 encodes a protein regulating aureobasidin sensitivity on its functional derivative.

3. A method for detecting a gene regulating aureobasidin sensitivity by hybridization with the use of a nucleic acid probe as claimed in claim 2.

4. A process for cloning a gene coding for a protein which regulates aureobasidin sensitivity, which comprises using a gene or fragment thereof contained in a DNA fragment represented by a restriction enzyme map of Fig. 1 to Fig. 3 as a probe.
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5. A nucleic acid probe which comprises a sequence consisting of 15 or more bases and is hybridizable with a gene encoding a protein regulating aureobasidin sensitivity.
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6. A process for screening an aureobasidin resistant gene comprising:
(a) mutanizing an aureobasidin sensitive host, to thereby give a resistant mutant; and
(b) isolating a gene capable of conferring aureobasidin resistance from said resistant
25 mutant.

7. A process for screening an aureobasidin sensitive gene comprising:
(a) mutanizing an aureobasidin sensitive host, to thereby give a resistant mutant;
(b) isolating a gene capable of conferring aureobasidin resistance from said resistant

mutant; and

(c) isolating aureobasidin sensitive gene from said aureobasidin sensitive host of step (a), which is hybridizable with said gene capable of conferring aureobasidin resistance of step (b).

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